Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 3. PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1836. NUMBER 31

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
GEORGE W. MILLETT.

TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.—One dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months.—Two dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms; the proprietor not being accountable for any error in any Advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.

COMMUNICATIONS, and LETTERS on business must be addressed to the publisher, *Post-paid*.

From the Portland Advertiser.

Doctor Dingley to the Editors of the Portland Advertiser.

FRIENDS,—The bundle of newspapers came safe to hand. You are not stingy, I can say that for you. There was e'en a most enough to set me up in a post office for myself.

My wife was all but tickled to death to see me in print. When I came home from the post office, she was standing over the bread trough, mixing a batch of rye and indian. Thinking of nothing, but just humming over one of her old songs, to keep time with her motions. I hit her a slap, and says I "hold up your head, old woman, if you want to see how Dr. Dingley figures in the newspapers. For here he is, sure enough, and as large as life." She straightened herself up and raised her hands all plastered with dough, and says she, "why Doctor, you lie!" Says I, "I dont lie a syllable.—Look at there.—What does that spell, ha?" *'Doctor Dingley to the Editor, &c. &c.'* With this, she gave a loud laugh and made a dive into the trough as if she would go all in, head and shoulders. Then you should have seen her squeeze and squash and tumble the dough about! Rye and indian never got such a walloping before, since creation. She kept her two fists a going for ten minutes, like a falling mill. Then she took her fore finger and thumb and stripped the dough all off, first of one arm, then the other.—Then she heaped it all up in the middle of the trough and spanked it down smooth and stuck up a fork on the top to keep the witches from squatting down on it to make it heavy. Then off went old check apron, and down she slumpt into the first chair, and fell to reading. And she read and read—and I thought she *would* have died she was so tickled. Next day comes uncle Moses from Gruel Corner, and she sends him home loaded down with newspapers. Some to circulate among the Gruels, and some to be sent on to cousins on Androscoggin. So, you see, my writings are like to be spread far and wide. Faith, there is no danger of my light shining under a bushel, if you let her alone.

Now let us finish the story about the Rawson girls and done with it. It was snapped off so short that it seems an ugly job to bring the two ends together so as to look ship-shape. If I had only had time to taper it off a little so as to give a chance for a splice. But, no matter, all we can do now, is to lay the blame to Joe Bowers (Joe junior) and go to work and smooth it over as well as we can.

I left off just as the shay was lost sight of behind the orchard, going down the Barberry road and the people were coming together from all quarters about Josh Carter's sign post, and every body agreed that the Rawson girls were gone gooses.

"—— *jest as surtin*—as you stan there, Miss Thompson. Salt would'nt save em! And such nice charming girls. Ony think.

O, there never was such a rumpus and alarm at Squash Corner since the world began. But it is high time now to go back and look after Johnny Beedle before we forget it, for I guess he will be wanted, before all is done.

That was a towering hoist, he got from the old mare's back. He flew slantindicular over the fence, and lit down, right in the softest place in Jonas Hathaway's hog pen. It was a place used a great deal by the hogs to take their comfort in, and they had worked and stirred it up till it was about as thick as a good wholesome hastipuddn. He came out of it with a whole neck, and that was a comfort;—but a comfort that was neither sweet nor clean, I tell ye. He was a sight to look at! And the smell of him was no ways healthy. When he spread out his two hands and looked down on his condition, he was ready to faint. His first and only tho't was to hide himself from mortal eyes, and that as quick as possible. If a petticoat had happened in sight, just then, he would have crept into the first knot hole. But, thanks to my old mare, there was another chance. She got up, safe and sound as a whistle. She was used to these little rubs, and, barring the skinning of her nose and barking her shins, she was not a hair the worse. She was on her legs again about as soon as Mr. Beedle, and after a good smart shake, looked as chipper out of the eyes as a squirrel. Johnny up, and straddled her, without a word, and, in twenty jumps, he was out of sight, down Scratchback lane, that is lined with alder bushes from one end to the other.

He vanished so quick that no creature got sight of him, but old granny Hathaway. She happened to be sitting at her door, nipping string beans at the time; but she was so blind that she could not tell whether it was a man or a hawk.

Now, you see, Scratchback lane leads down the hollow to Muddy brook, and come out into the Barbery road, right at the old bridge, that I spoke of as such a stumbling block before the Rawson girls. This lane was made on purpose to give a short cut for the people on the hill to drive their cattle to water, in dry times. And that puts me in mind of how it got the name of Scratchback. They had many a hard tussle in town-meeting, before it was carried through.—But, at last, the Uphillers and Underhillers agreed to change works. Then 'Squire Jones was chosen Representative and Scratchback was voted. Just as easy ——.

So the old mare naturally thought that Johnny was riding her to water; and she wanted no spurring, for her throat was as dry as a cob, and she never slacked to draw breath, till she had her nose in the brook. As soon as Mr. Beedle saw the water, he felt as if he had found a friend, and without waiting for compliments, he jumpt right in, head foremost. It was too cold for sport, and he made two or three tumbles and splashes, with such good will, that the mare had hardly done drinking before he sprung out again, as bright and blooming as ever, to *look* at, though he would hardly bear close inspection. And now it stood him in hand to make haste home to shift and dry himself, before he should catch his death of cold, being weakly and ailing as he was then. And as he had no reason now to be ashamed to show himself, he pushed boldly up the Barbery road;—and as soon as he rose the brow of the hill, the first thing he saw was the Rawson girls! horse, shay, and meal bag.

Whoorah for Johnny Beedle! He's the boy for the women. It is a wonder; and it seems as if the Rawson girls were set upon it, that nobody but he should save their lives. But Bonypart, the contrary old brute, cheated everybody. Here goes he—all over town; dodges all the men—outruns all the boys. And just as Mr. Beedle is ready to pop up before him and gain all the glory of stopping him, what does he?

Why, he stops himself.

This was plaguy unlucky, not only for Johnny Beedle but for my story; but the truth is, the old horse was tired to death; and nothing but spunk and ambition prevented his coming to a stop, long before. And when he got well out of sight, behind Carter's orchard, he thought there was no use in carrying the joke any further, and so he began to slack, and then tapered off slower and slower, and finally stood stock still, just about a quarter of a minute before Mr. Beedle's head appeared over the brow of the hill.

When Johnny appeared at the corner, leading old Bonypart in captivity, and the Rawson girls marching behind in procession, the people all took it for granted that he was the conquering hero; and there was nothing to be heard from all quarters but "whoorah for Johnny Beedle." Then they huddled around him cramming and stuffing him with all sorts of praise and flattery, till he was near bursting; and Josh Carter could not be satisfied till he had turned a whole gill of raw new-england down his throat to keep the water out of his stomach. Johnny swallowed every thing, as kindly as a young cosset, and kept his own counsel; and enjoyed his glory as much as if he had earned it, till such times as he undertook to court the Rawson girls upon the strength of it, and then he found it was not a ree that would bear. Johnny always halted with that leg; he never could keep from courting.

But where was Dr. Dingley, says you, all this time? Well, if I *must* speak of myself—I came into the latter end of the fray. At the first alarm, on the common, I had steered straight home to tell Mrs. Dingley, and also to put my tools and fixings in order, to be prepared for the worst; for I thought things looked promising of some terrible disaster, likely to bring a job into the healing hands of the Doctor. I told my wife, says I, I make it a point always to mind my own business. So, at the time when there was the greatest gathering about Mr. Beedle and the girls, at the sign post, I came upon the ground fully equipt, for bone setting or blood letting, bandaging and plastering. However, I soon saw there was no market for my goods.—You see, whenever there is great trouble, and pressing occasion for the Doctor, every body is cap in hand to him. And it is then, that he commonly cuts a wide swath in a crowd. But when I marched up, expecting to see the people open to the right and left and make a lane for me, they only turned their backs and whoorahed for Johnny Beedle; and I was no more noticed than a puppy dog. So I had nothing to do but to turn in and swing my hat, and take it out in rejoicing.

However, I got a chance to give the Rawson girls a piece of advice, before I quit the ground, and that much was put down to my credit. I told the girls, says I, "never do you scream so loud again, when you are run away with; it's the last way to stop a scared horse." Well, they did not think of that. "That's just the thing, says I.—(Deacon Carpenter was standing by)—If you had considered a moment, you would have kept quiet. Mark my words, says I, always consider before you scream,"—And the Deacon confessed there was no disputing what I said. And the girls were very thankful and said they should know better next time.—There is some satisfaction in giving advice to people that know the worth of it. I tell ye what those Rawson girls were no fools; and handsome enough, to boot, considering the flesh they were in,—especially Jinny. After all, nobody can say they behaved more foelish than Aunt Suzy, when she fell into Pollywog pond, as old and as wise as she sets up for. J. D.

SINGULAR CASE.

The following singular case has occurred on board the Brownfield, a vessel belonging to Mr. Brownfield of this place, trading hence from Faro to London, with fruit. The crew had been taking water, and had just filled the casks when one of the boys, being thirsty, applied his mouth to the bunghole of one of them, and drank freely. In a short time the lad commenced bleeding profusely from the mouth.—He then told the captain that he felt something in his throat and was immediately taken on shore for medical assistance, when it was discovered that he had swallowed a large horse-leech, which had fastened itself deeply down in the throat. A quantity of salt was administered, with an endeavor to dislodge the leech, without effect. Pepper and various other things were also tried, but to no purpose the creature still kept its hold, swelling and till the boy was almost suffocated. In this fearful state the boy continued till the following morning when he was again taken to the doctor, who on this occasion tried a quantity of Scotch snuff. The excitement produced, caused the little monster to leave its hold, and was thrown up. It was three times the size of a common leech. The boy is now doing well, but is excessively weak from the loss of blood.

Greenwich Gazette.

From the Eastern Argus.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, March 2.

The order which was being discussed when I closed yesterday—repealing the act prohibiting fast travelling over toll bridges, consumed all but a few minutes of the forenoon. Much valuable and interesting information respecting the state of our toll bridges was elicited. From adherents to the old time-worn walking system, and those in favor of that degree of innovation—a trotting pace, in accordance with the trotting march of mind. The weak state of some of our toll bridges, it would seem, is such, that 'two shakes of a sheep's tail' will disturb their equilibrium—discompose arc and radius from centre to circumference. That sagacious quadruped, having instutive desire of self preservation, avoids all dangerous wagging—not wishing to be *washed sheep* in the stream beneath. The question was taken by yeas and nays, and *Walkers* out *run & run* down by a moderate majority, the *trotting party*. Though in favor of slow travelling, the way they walked over us was anything but *slow*, and tho' they declared bridges preserved by slow pace—*we* were decidedly injured, in feeling, more than we should have been by fast travelling. Speed might have shaken us a little, but their hauling an immense burden over us at a slow rate, had a tendency to *settle* us down—in a majority.

Mr. Holmes, from the committee appointed on the part of the House, to confer with a committee from the Senate, on abolishing public executions—making them hereafter private, reported, that the committee could not agree, and moved the House insists on their former vote.

The committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the order regulating, or reducing the avails of the offices of Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court, reported legislation inexpedient.

Mr. Parris moved that the subject be submitted to a select committee. He stated he believed the compensation secured greater than the duties of the office. That the Reporter had sometimes received the amount of twenty-two hundred dollars. He hoped we should have no offices which might become sinecures.

Mr. Wells of Hallowell, stated that the committee had given the subject the most mature and deliberate consideration—and weighing the matter well, and reported legislation inexpedient. He did not like the idea of our reports and decisions of every committee. He believed it would impede legislation—keep us here till midsummer. He thought the compensation allowed should be such as to give us good and faithful Reporters and Reports.

Mr. Holmes followed Mr. Wells on the same side and Mr. Paris in reply to both.

Mr. Hobbs of Eastport, replied to Mr. Parris—stated that the avails of the office from the State was but $600—that all over and above this was received from the sale of the Reports—their value to him and the profession depended on their inherent worth. He knew our Reports had high rank in other States; had received high encomiums from able and learned Jurists, and by this reputation thus acquired, the great amount of avails of the office. Mr. Greenleaf's Reports were so popular in other States that they were already out of print—and could only be obtained with great difficulty. He stated that an appointment had recently been made; the friends of some candidates might be disappointed—and other reasons than those apparent, might induce to such move.

Mr. Perkins said that it had been stated that our Reports sold for a great amount above the six hundred dollars given by the State. That alone proved the value of the work, and the ability of the author. If a good work was the result of the Reporter's labours, it would sell well, and the author make money. He opposed recommitment for the reason that he would pay men of talent and genius—give them an equivalent for their valuable labors.

[Extract from a letter dated AUGUSTA, 3d inst.]

The report of the Committee on Banks and Banking is still sleeping on the table, and, it is to be hoped, will never be disturbed. The principles of that document seem to find but little favor with the hitherto stern and unyielding opponents of the paper and credit system, as it now exists in Maine, and in New England generally. The report of that committee instead of presenting each application for Bank incorporation singly, upon its own individual merits, has undertaken to create a *system*—to carry out a *theory*, which, to say the least, has as little foundation in experience, as it has in sound principles of Banking and currency.—The result is, that there are now pending some twenty five petitions for Banks, with the sanction of the committee, and the occasion is afforded, and a direct inducement held out to *log-rolling*, and the worst species of legislative combinations. The friend of any single Bank paying for, is a friend of *all*; and *all* must go for the lump, or *none* can succeed.—This is the natural and inevitable result of the manner in which the subject has been brought before the Legislature. Discrimination is almost entirely out of the question. A *beautiful* system must be built up, a fine and plausible theory illustrated, and we have much reason to fear, that if the extraordinary multiplication of Banks should take place, the worst possible results will be experienced, and that, at no distant day. The remedy is in safe hands, and no sophistry can so gild the project as to blind or seduce the staunch opponents of special legislation and Bank influence.

The opponents of the State and National Administrations chuckle, with great glee, over their prospects in case this Bank policy is to be pursued. It is the very object for which they have been so long aiming. The principles of that party are sure to be subserved whenever Bank influence prevails. This the federal party will know, and as to the course recommended to the Legislature in relation to Banks, they exhibit a good deal more sagacity and just reasoning in embracing it as a friendly measure, than the Bank Committee do, when they prepare to *invite* foreign capital into this State by multiplying Banks to induce competition, and render the investments worthless!—Give the federal party the choice, and although they oppose with the bitterest malignity the suppression of small bills, they would gladly take that measure, if they can have the proposed increase of Banks, and will take good care, doubtless, at an early day to come armed with this additional power, to an absolute repeal of the law. The idea of introducing a specie circulation, and of imposing additional restrictions on Banks, is worse than idle, if Banks are to be chartered without limit and without discrimination. The State will be ruled by Banks. Maine will be in as crippled a condition, politically, as Massachusetts, and some future democracy will have to wage a stern contest indeed, to overthrow the tyranny which their predecessors have built up. This mania is raging in other States, but let Maine hold herself back from this perilous course—let her abide by her republican opinions; let her determine, whatever others may do, to give no sanction to that policy which will be destrutive to her true interests, and reduce her now free and enterprising population to 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' to a set of soulless corporations, whose interest and habitual temper prompt to a perpetual warfare upon equal rights and personal freedom.

The small bill law is still under consideration. Every effort will doubtless be used, to deter the Legislature from a strong and decisive enactment. The federal party threaten, and bluster, and ridicule, just, as if their approbation was a matter of the slightest consequence, and as if the Legislature were to be influenced by a set of *croakers*, whose opposition is almost an unerring argument in favor of the measures. Because an imperfect law was violated last year—they contend, that *no* law can be constructed that will be enforced. They are mistaken. There is firmness enough in the Legislature to adhere to a sound measure,—and there is wisdom enough to divise a law that will enforce it.

It is desirable, it seems to me, before anything is said about more Banks, to ascertain whether the existing institutions have violated their charters. They enjoy privileges, and on conditions; have those conditions been complied with? Ought not the Legislature to be *just*, before it is *generous*? It is not a duty, enjoined by their oaths, to see that the laws are not violated, and if they have been, to devise a remedy? The small bill law, last year, was habitually disregarded, at least by the opponents of the policy—and the Legislature exhibits a very just solicitude to remedy the evil. Have the Banks fulfilled their chartered obligations?—The enquiry is as imperative in the one case as in the other. Massachusetts has been *sifting* these corporations, and her discoveries, would seem to show that this process might not be inexpedient, or ineffectual, here. *

STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

From the Eastern Argus.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

House. The North Carolina Election was debated a little to-day, and postponed and procrastinated, as all cases of contested Elections usually are. And yet they are the very ones that ought to be decided with the promptness of a Turkish Cadi; as the claimants to seats, though unsuccessful, are, I believe, invariably allowed the same pay as legal members. This, however, is a trifle compared to the time and expenses of the House arising from delay.—This election is important only in one point of view, and that only eventual, viz: that, in case the Presidential Election should come into the House, the vote of the State will depend upon the decision of the case now before the House.

The day was occupied in private business, no debate of much interest taking place, except on a Bill for the relief of sureties of a public defaulter. I think, as a general rule, Congress relieve too often in questionable cases, and defer it so long in unquestionable ones, that it amounts to a denial of justice—instance the Revolutionary Soldiers. It is a great evil for an individual to be obliged to seek a remedy of Congress; and not a less one for Congress to be obliged to entertain numberless claims, which after long and laborious investigation, are found to be not only groundless, but even without any pretension, except what impudence lends to fraud.—Now and then a case like John Anderson's is exposed; but what is a reprimand from the Speaker, if the scoundrel is detected?—He only fails to get a fraudulent claim; but the penitentiary is still defrauded of its dues, for there is no tribunal, I believe, to punish him.

Gossip. The Senator from La. has not yet arrived; but the 'Instructions' from Va. have. There is no change in stocks, and no Stocks on 'Change'—they are all in the—penitentiary. Only two or three suicides have happened because John Brown wan't hanged yesterday;—Crowner's 'quest. 'Death by disappointment.'—Lawrence is cultivating Mustaches.

REIS EFFENDI.

WASHINGTON, Feb'y 29.

The weather is as well as can be expected, after giving birth to a snow-storm last night, and christening it in a shower to-day. But never mind the natural storms—the snow, that decends like wool, and the rain that falls in due season,—it is the political storms we must look after; Nullification, descending like a hail shower and cutting off the green promise of the harvest, and Abolition, turning *'the gift of God'* into a Sodom, and raining fire and brimstone from Passamaquoddy to Cape *Sable*, and from the Gulf to Lake Biddle beyond the Rocky Mountains, making every body smell h—ll!—Truly, *'hail stones, mingled with fire!'*—and we have had it in both Houses all day.

House. Monday, as we all know, is the discount day of Arthur Tappan & Co. and the Co. are John C. Calhoun and his *clique*. They are in the Aaron Burr trade; but employ their surplus in a manufactory of 'available candidates,' which are for sale at various branches of their factory, on the lowest terms for *'bargain or corruption.'* It grieves me to say, there was a great pressure and some panic to-day, when they offered their Abolition paper for discount, and were not permitted to go into a history of the word, in presenting it; nay, nor even permitted to state the age, sex, condition, quality, standing, understanding, character, height, size, proportion, local habitation, or name of the signers, endorsers, agents, aiders, abettors, issue, relations, friends, neighbors, or fellow citizens! Mr. Granger presented an Abolition Petition, but the Chair would not let him go into any of these interesting particulars, though he was fully prepared to enter into them all, and insisted on it, and persisted in it, under the Rule of 'making a brief statement of the nature of the contents' of the petition. Mr. G. was greatly distressed after the 22d round, having been regularly *floored* by the Chair every time he came to the *scratch*. His *bottle*-holder, *the* gentleman from Va. uncorking, came to his relief, and de-*canted* a spoonful or prickt spruce; but the Chair soon ordered the stopper to its place; and spoiled the sport.

Mr. Patton of Va. offered Resolutions from the Legislature of Va. Resolving that Congress had no right to "abolish" in the District or Territories: and this, it was thought, might be talked about to all eternity, surely! And so Mr. Wise uncorked against time; but he had not decanted but a few spoonfuls of persiflage, before the Chair ordered him to cork up his spleen. He sweat and swelled like a toad with salt on his back. He appealed from the decision of the Chair he had so often insulted, to the magnanimity of the House he has as often treated with contempt. They soon put the incorruptible patriot out of his misery by confirming the decision of the Chair. The Resolutions went to Mr. Pinckney's Select Committee, to sleep the sleep of oblivion; but not till the previous question had been ordered, and the main question passed by a vote of 149 to 40!—Abolition and Nullification are getting to be poor business. Tappan and Calhoun had better dissolve the firm and wind up its concerns.

Senate. Abolition was the order of the day. Mr. Black made a Nullification speech on it,

all fustian; and read some tracts, and attacked Gov. Marcy.

Mr. King of Ga. made an able and admirable speech, exposing in all its odious colors, the conduct of the Nullifiers. I hope his speech will be read at the South as well as at the North. I have not yet seen such exact justice meted out to Tappan, Calhoun & Co. in any speech this session. None but a Southern man could do it; and he has done it effectually.

Judge Porter rose to reply, taking the rank Nullification ground, and working himself into a fever, through apprehension that the North would be able not only to take care of the Abolitionists, but the Nullifiers too. They will do it in spite of his fears.

Mr. Tyler is said to have resigned this morning; but as I saw no weeping wailing, or gnashing of teeth in the Senate, I can hardly credit it, though 'the tears live in an onion that *should* water this sorrow!' REIS EFFENDI.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

My first duty is to correct my mistakes; or they will correct me. I fell into an error yesterday touching the Journal,—it did not 'omit' the motion to 'allow *the* member to proceed,' the day before: but that motion was made, not by Mercer, but by John Y. Mason. The Petition or Memorial 'signed by one individual' purported to be from John A. Smith of this District, not 'Va.' So much for corrections.

But what is of more importance is this vote on an occasion, which, I am told, stands on the records of parliamentary proceedings, *alone* in its glory!—that this is the *first case* in Legislative history where a deliberative assembly have silenced an obnoxious and disorderly member by their vote, and prohibited him from speaking—in order or out of order, right or wrong! The 'silenced' member may boast of having been the first man ever GAGGED in a Legislative Hall; and he seems proud of the pillory to which he has been exalted—proud as Lucifer, for having been

'by merit rais'd
To that bad eminence!'

The yeas and nays on his unenvied honors are recorded on the Journal of the House on the 29th February; and the vote, conferring the diploma, stood *one hundred and sixty-three* in the affirmative, and *thirty-eight* in the negative!

House. A short debate arose on the North Carolina Election, relative to allowing the member claiming a seat, Mr. Newland, counsel on the floor. After this, the New York Relief Bill came up; and

Mr. Pearce of R. I. finished his speech, commenced on a former day upon it. The Bill has undergone an entire change of principle since it was first reported, inasmuch as *interest* is allowed on the deferred bonds, thereby subjecting the Treasury to no loss, unless by the failure of the obligeors and sureties—an event not unlikely to happen in many cases, before the maturity of the bonds. Prudent persons do not give credit four years, but as this is a matter rather, of policy than principle, I shall not meddle with it now.

Mr. Pearce went into an analysis of the Bill, showing how unequal and partial would be its operations—how impossible and unconstitutional it was for Congress effectually to grant relief in such cases. It would be in vain for any one to attempt to refute his arguments; they were based upon the soundest and broadest principles of legislation and the Constitution, and cannot be overthrown. I have heard his speech pronounced by members as the ablest delivered in the House this session—but I shall except Mr. Adams'. Mr. Pearce has gained a rank as a debater and legislator on this occasion which will cost him some labor to maintain; but I know that his industry is equal to the task; and his ambition will not permit him to lose what he has thus honorably gained.

The Navy Bill next came up, and waddy Thompson 'fretted his hour' upon it, and then was heard no more.

Senate. Abolition was the order of the day. Mr. Buchanan made a soothing speech; Mr. Walker made his maiden one; and Judge White played 'third hand high;' I did not hear any of them, and cannot speak as to their merit.

REIS EFFENDI

Assault upon the Speaker of the House,
by Mr. Wise, Representative of Virginia.

Immediately after the adjournment of the House on Tuesday, Mr. Wise encountered the Speaker, in the Lobby, as he was going from the Hall into the Speaker's private room, and placing himself before him, said, 'you are a d——d tyrant, and I wish I you to consider this remark as personal, which you may pocket in silence if you choose.' Mr. Polk passed on to his room without making any reply, and, indeed, without noticing Mr. Wise in any manner. Mr. Peyton accompanied Mr. Wise, and one or two members were present, and also the Serjeant at Arms.

The above we take from the Boston Post of Saturday. The difficulty grew out of the disposition by the House of the Resolutions of the Virginia Legislature on the subject of abolition. Mr. Polk decided that these resolutions ought to go to the Select Committee under Mr. Pinckney's resolution. Pending an appeal from this decision, Mr. Wise was declared out of order, and on persisting to proceed was directed to take his seat. On a motion to permit him to proceed, he was voted down—78 ayes, 100 noes. The correspondent of the Boston Commercial Gazette says:

'That Mr. Wise was out of order, and that he should not have been allowed to go on, where facts that no one could deny, and yet he succeeded in keeping the House in a state of confusion and turmoil for upwards of an hour and a half, to the entire confusion and delay of every kind of business.'

We do not learn that any notice was taken of this disgraceful assault, either by Mr. Polk or the House.—Argus.

From the Eastern Argus.

BANKS and BANKING.

The Legislature have not yet acted on the recommendation of the Bank Committee, and the longer its action is delayed, the less likely will be the project to succeed. We cannot, for a moment, believe, that a majority of the Legislature, or that a majority of the people, can sanction it. We believe that what they have preached, they are willing to practice; and that while the multiplication of Banks has hitherto been strenuously proposed for their sanction. The creation of Banks does not create capital, and besides the other objections to an increase of such corporations, the scheme proposed, would, in our opinion, be but the creation of a fictitious capital, building up an unsound and unhealthy system of Banking, to be productive, for a short time, of a delusive prosperity, but finally to burst and overwhelm thousands in ruin. Even if it were deemed good policy to give a farther extension to the present system of Banking, there is as yet no satisfactory evidence that the required capital can be commanded. There is nothing that indicates an amount of idle or unprofitable capital in this State now seeking investment, sufficient to put twenty five or thirty Banks in operation, to double the existing amount of such stocks.—The price of Bank stock does not show a superabundance of capital seeking that sort of investment. The extreme difficulty of getting even a moderate amount of capital from the neighboring States to put in motion other Banks lately created, shows that little is to be hoped for from abroad. Indeed the most morbid fanaticism is let loose upon the country in relation to this subject. The democracy have opposed in singleness of heart, this system of associating wealth, and surrounding it with privileges and immunities denied to the great mass of the community. We cannot believe that they will sanction it now more than they did years and years ago. It is a matter of principle with them not a thing of interest, to take the hue of circumstances and become right because they happen to have the power to establish it. It is a warfare against equal rights, and putting the productive labor of the community under a sort of *tenantry* to legalized extortion. Suffer this system of granting acts of incorporation for all sorts of purposes to prevail much longer, and to be extended much farther, engrafting upon them exclusive privileges, and you build up a power at war with the spirit of our institutions. You induce a direct and bitter conflict between the laboring and productive classes to sustain life with its ordinary comforts, on one hand, and the relentless tax-gatherers legalized extortioners, on the other, to abridge those comforts and cut down their profits to the narrowest limits within which life itself can be sustained. True—this is the *extreme;* but every departure from the appropriate sphere of legislation—every attempt to manage the business of the community—to give a direction to industry or regulate its profits, is radically wrong, and tends to that extreme. We hear much eloquence on the topic of 'vested rights', and the power of a Legislature to reverse the action of its predecessors. Let legislation keep within its own sphere, and such a case can hardly occur. It is *special legislation* and its bitter fruits, now & then, startle us with the cry 'you are violating contracts and impairing vested rights'! When Government decends from its supervision over the general interests of the State—the enactment of laws bearing equally on all—to the management of private business and directing individual enterprise,—we must expect a violation of contracts, and that interests, vested under one species of improper legislation, will be impaired by another equally improper. The Legislature is clearly omnipotent within its appropriate sphere. When it passes its limits, it is a *wrong-doer,* and the people must drive it back again within the confines of its own proper jurisdiction. The best and only way to avoid all trouble about 'vested rights' and the violation of contracts is to seal up the source of the evil—not to legislate money out of one man's pocket into the pocket of another—not to make one calling profitable, and another, valueless,—not to tie up competition in one pursuit, and leave it unfettered, in another,—not to combine, by Legislation, wealth into large masses, and arm it with exclusive privileges against the industry and freedom of the indivual, —but to guard general interests in which all participate alike, and leave every individual free to seek his own happiness in his own way, according to his own disposition and the laws of the land. Strike out of our statutes all the legislation whose ostensible object is an increase of general wealth, and there will be left but a pitiful monument of the care which has been extended to other more important objects for which government is instituted.

The proposition has been made to get the State interested, as a Stock holder in Banks; and in other investments, which, it is said, will prove lucrative. We are opposed to this scheme. It springs, in our estimation, from a very wrong view of Government. We hope not to see the day when the State will embark with individuals, in partnership, for Banking or other purposes. We do not wish to see it mingle its concerns with every petty association, and engage in partnerships for trade, Manufacturing, Banking, or transportation, and to make a leading object in its policy, to gather profits from the pursuit of any branch of industry. A surer mode of *fixing* special Legislation, with all its evils upon us, could not be devised. It is consenting to share the profits and strengthen the foundations of these corporations, built up by special legislation—it is investing itself with a powerful interest to sustain the system, and heap upon them every unequal advantage in the pursuit of profit, however hardly it may bear on private industry and equal rights.

As to the increase of Banks proposed by the Committee, it is believed, that nothing like their addition is called for, or can be profitably invested. Its effect will be to give a new impulse to speculation, and resting on no substantial basis, will soon terminate in a tremendous crash and perhaps in bringing back a National Bank as the only corrective to evils of an unsound currency. The United States Bank is determined to have an agency or branch in each State. And no doubt, a substantial profit might be made by selling out a charter, located at the right point, to that Bank at a handsome advance. It must be a fine consolation to a Democrat to know that he had been voting a charter for a branch of the U. S. Bank! That such would be the destination of one, we have not the shadow of a doubt, Considering the system as radically erroneous, and the recommendations and reasoning of the Report as utterly reversing what has hitherto been regarded as sound Democratic principles in relation to such incorporations, we hope the result will be as cheering as the failure and mortification of the Democracy of a sister State have been severe and painful. Bank influence has saddled Pennsylvania with the U. S. Bank. We hope Maine will present a firmer, and more cheerful aspect amidst the surrounding gloom. The tables of her Legislature are heaped high with petitions for a brood of Banks, but we trust they will be rejected in the lump, and we doubt not, the people will say—Amen!

From the Saco Democrat.

AUGUSTA, March 5, 1836.

Friend CONDON,—The business of legislation proceeds with moderate and regular march—'like a wounded snake drags its slow length along.'

The Bill prohibiting the circulation of Bank bills of a small denomination is not yet finished. It occupied the committee four days, was submitte to a Select Committee on the part of the House, who made, and reported some small alterations, and it is now ready for discussion and action. It is for the present on the table—has cast anchor—rests in the swift rushing current of legislative business.

The well formed and honest desire of the country Democracy of being forever rid of dangers which ever threaten from the gathering and accumulating floods of paper currency, can only be obtained by circumscribing—crippling the almost illimitable power of our Banks. Money which should be left to the operation, be affected only by natural causes—is, by Bank action, subjected to continual expansion and depression, and by such means every commodity of use and traffic is made to experience unnatural rise, injurious and oppressive to the buyer—and often to suffer depression ruinous to the seller.

If our people are honest in their wishes for a better currency, they will cheerfully aid in putting in operation all laws which shall tend to give us a specie basis. The amount of small paper which is generally diffused through the State will then flow back to the source from whence it emanated, and silver and gold will circulate to an equal, and as the country may demand, to a greater amount in its stead.

I would have our National Government—our State sovereignties, our whole people imitate in this particular France and the French. France issues no paper of a less denomination than *five hundred francs*—about ninety three dollars of our money. In consequence of this wise legislation, the entire country—her whole people are supplied with a steady metallic currency which can never be exhausted, by other than corrupting American Banking process—an evil of our people which they will be slow in imitating.—The entire soil has been laid waste—devastated by her own and foreign armies, and her capital been twice in possession—its gay courts and splendid saloons, rung to iron tread of hostile soldiery. Her Government has often been called on "at the point of the bayonet" for immense dues. Yet with all this her currency has never been shaken—her people never impoverished. The demand of business, every day intercourse, kept her currency in a sound—a healthy state—and it was said by the great and good Huskisson in the English Parliament that "however such visitations (invasion of foreign foes) might have affected the great, the body of her population remained unoppressed." Could we, with the best people and the best form of government on earth, succeed in establishing and perpetuating such a currency, how rapid would be our advance in morals, happiness and true wealth. Our paper currency is shaken by every breeze which can move the forest leaves, and let the storm of war, as soon as may, come upon us, and its absolute, utter worthlessness will to the sorrow, to the lasting ruin and corruption of our people, be proved.

I see the Age of this morning reports and publishes the speech of Mr. Holmes. It is in the estimation of many members, different in some respects from the speech as delivered.—Allusions made to it by other, following members will show that it is not in all respects, the same. Much of the ridicule pointed at the Senate, and the offer of support to the Governor upon a certain contingency, are studiously avoided—evidently wanting in the printed speech.

The Resolve authorizing the Treasurer to Pay the members in Specie passed yesterday to be engrossed by a magnanimous vote—96 in favor—55 opposed. This will assist in some degree, in distributing specie throughout the State and fill to a certain extent the vacuum occasioned by removing small bills from circulation. The most bitter and virulent opposition was manifested to this benevolent Resolve, which will surely commend itself to the people. *No party* whigs could not help showing the cloven foot, which has thus far been cautiously covered and concealed.

The affection of our whigs for specie currency is *curis* in expression, and *queer* in action.—They want a specie currency, but the way they would bring about such desirable consummation, *beats all natur.* More Banks—fresh and unbounded emissions of paper, is the way they do it. They would make money plenty in the same way that our grocer's and retailers double their stock of brandy, by adding the same amount of water. 'Use large tumblers and you will sell more rum," said a wag to a bar-keeper. Make paper plenty and you have more money—an improved metallic currency say our wise specie loving whigs.

An act granting divorce to True W. Doar and Nancy Doar has passed the House. It seems Nancy found she had got into the wrong door, and called on the legislature to get her out and the way they separated this loving man and un-loving wife, is nobody's business. Nancy is again free, and if she does not the next time go "in at the strait gate," she may, as women sometimes will, "*climb up some other way.*"

The prospect of our rising, clearing out with March, looks dark. The month may pass and leave us a *month* behind. We work like dray horses, but are loaded deep, when we get to the embarking wharf must unload and reload for embarkation with great labor. We may go off with the snow—go out with the ice—but must melt by the suns rays—break up by force of wind and current. We see no end to the business of legislation, and must break up in the middle.

'The increasing prospect tires our wearied eyes,'
'Hills help o'er bills, and alps on alps arise.'

Yours, CENSOR.

From the Eastern Argus.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, March 7.

I take the following 'motions' from the Journal of Saturday. On motion of Mr. Parris of Buckfield—

Ordered, That the Special Committee of the House to whom was referred an order directing them to inquire into the expediency of altering or abolishing the salary or compensation of Reporter of Decisions of S. J. Court, be empowered to send for persons, with authority to administer oaths and examine them as witnesses.

Mr. Cushing of Augusta moved the following order,—

That the Hon. Justices of the S. J. Court be requested to give the House their opinion on the following question:

Has the Legislature of this State the right to prohibit the Banks in this State incorporated, entitled to the privileges and subject to the liabilities of the law regulating Banks and Banking, passed March 31, 1831, from issuing Bank notes of a less denomination than $5?—Wednesday next was assigned as the time for considering the above motion.

The office of Reporter of Court Decisions is one of great importance, requiring the union of talent, learning and great industry. Those who have thus far discharged its arduous duties, have accomplished the task with ability and fidelity—alike honoring and advantaging themselves and the State. The avails of the office from the State direct, are small indeed, in comparison with the labours of the office—its relative duties, and acknowledged importance. The high standing—the inherent worth of our reports, has alone caused the office to be one of honor and profit. In the possession of a third rate lawyer, one, the extent of whose ability enables him to swell and burst in managing a paltry cause before a muddy headed Justice—or to tax costs on defaulted actions, the office would sensibly depreciate in worth and importance.

The order of Mr. Cushing will do the Banks little good, decided which way it may be. If the Legislature cannot control the rates as well as the amount of Bank emissions, they will see that no more such paper mills are erected and incorporated. The Banks themselves will not submit the question, however much they may desire the privilege of giving small promissory notes. The contest might be something like that between lightning and the horn beam—both finding their match.

The resolve in favor of—— Littlefield is being discussed. It seems Mr. Littlefield purchased land of Massachusetts, when this State was connected with it. Some time after the State sold a portion, or portions of the land to another purchaser. Mr. Littlefield was, by process of *law* deprived of his rightful purchase and now petitions the State for just remuneration. After some discussion in which Messrs. Holmes of Alfred, Tobin, Sturdivant and Smith engaged, it was referred, on motion of Mr. Smith, to the Committee on State Lands.

Acts to incorporate Granite Railways, Dams in rivers, &c. are numerous as swallows in summer, and fly about—are read with such frequency and rapidity, that I am unable to report in detail—shoot them on the wing.

The Bill incorporating the Bark Extract Association, for the purpose of extracting essence *juice* or gum from Hemlock and other Barks, came down from the Senate indefinitely postponed. Mr. Hobbs moved that the House insist on their former vote, and appointed Committee to confer with the Senate. The motion to insist did not prevail.

After numerous motions, this Hemlock Swamp Corporation was swamped by indefinite postponement.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, March 15, 1836.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN, *of N. York.*
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, *of Kentucky.*

Many of the debates in our Legislature are able and we doubt not would be interesting to our readers, but so much of our paper is occupied with what is done that we have little room for what is said. The discussion of the subject of suppressing small bills has been the most important of any that has thus far occupied the attention of the House, and we therefore propose to give one of the leading speeches on each side, in order that our readers may see what is said for and against the measure. For this purpose we shall insert the speech of Mr. Holmes and the reply of Mr. Cilley.

We are glad that the Resolve providing for the payment of the members of the Legislature in specie has passed. By this means some thousands of dollars will be thrown into circulation among the people, and will assist in driving out of circulation the small bills, which are now kept afloat in defiance of the law. The federalists evince a most determined opposition to this measure, as though they were fully satisfied that the people would be benefited by it. We hope that an equally determined spirit on the part of the democratic members of the Legislature as that manifested in the passage of this Resolve will be exhibited when the Bank Reports and charters are presented for action. We hope that the theories and assertions contained in the Reports will be allowed to influence the Legislature no further than they are supported by facts—that nothing therein contained will be taken for granted, and that past experience will correct our too sanguine anticipations of the future. If contrary to the theory of the Report, Bank bills are found to increase in a direct ratio as the number of Banks are multiplied or their capitals increased, we hope the enquiry will be made, whether the law is specific enough in the State to render it perfectly safe to double the number of Bills. There are many other enquires of a similar nature worthy of the attentive consideration of the Representatives of the people.

We are indebted to the Hon. J Swift, of the Senate, for a copy of the Report of the Committee on Capital punishment. They recommend its abolition, and preparatory to that, an amendment of the Constitution, so as to take away the privilege of Bail from offences now punishable with death. The Report is an elaborate one and while we assent to the propriety of its conclusion, we are inclined to entertain doubts whether its reasonings are calculated to remove the doubts of those now opposed to the measure. In fact we have not formed, we are not certain that public opinion is ripe for the change, though fully convinced of the propriety of it. But it is one which will take place at no very distant day the ugliest has wide spread execrations. It is well therefore to call the attention of the public to the subject,—to invite its discussion—to hear the objections of its opponents—to soften their prejudices and refute their arguments. There is much to be done before the minds of all are prepared for the change. Perhaps the experiment would be the most successful argument in favor of abolishing the punishment of death

From Mr. Thayer we have received a copy of the Report of the Committee who have had under consideration so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the establishment of an institution for the better qualifying primary school teachers, accompanied by a Bill and Resolve. We have long been satisfied, as we think all must be who are alive to the subject of education, that there are very erroneous notions and still more erroneous practices prevalent, throughout the community generally. We are satisfied that something ought to be done to secure for the rising generation the benefits intended for them by our laws. Money enough is expended for this purpose if employed judiciously. The question of resources is an important consideration—The standard of qualification among them is we are satisfied too low, and those who have learning enough for the task are not always qualified to govern a school or impart instruction in the best manner. We should rejoice to see some thing done which should have a tendency to qualify teachers for their responsible and honorable duties, and to raise the standard of excellence among them. We look upon the plan proposed as defective in this respect, that education is proposed to be given gratuitously to those who attend, and that they may become teachers or not as they may choose. Now it strikes us that if the State should require such instructors they ought for a limited time previously to engage in the occupation for which they have been qualified at public expense.

U. S SENATE. The people will rejoice that one of their opponents in the Senate of the United States has so far yielded to the instructions of his constituents as to resign his seat. We allude to Mr. Tyler of Virginia. His colleague Mr. Leigh, who has formerly been a strong advocate for the right of instruction and the duty of the Senator to obey, declines practising upon his own precepts. The magnanimity of Mr. Rives and the example of Mr Tyler are lost upon Mr. Leigh, who does not appear to like the interference of the people in matters of government.

We are heartily sorry to hear of the severe storm. Should our apprehensions be realized, it will be a distressing one to the [illegible]. An unfavorable portion of the live stock must perish if the snow and ice come forward earlier than a common year. Hay is selling here at $20 per ton, and scarcely any to be obtained at that price. Last year's crop was small, and there was little old hay on hand. The low price of Beef last fall induced the farmers to keep all they had the means of wintering. The unusual severity of the winter has deceived some of the most prudent calculators. If the snow goes off soon cattle can browse enough to save themselves from starving.

FEDERAL STATE CONVENTION.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Tappan of Augusta, D C. Magoun of Bath, was chosen President, and N. Wilson of Orono, and Jeremiah Lothrop of Hallowell, Secretaries.

A Committee appointed for the purpose reported that four Committees be raised, viz:—to draft resolutions—to prepare an address—to nominate a candidate for Governor—to nominate electors of President and Vice President. The first Committee was appointed to consist of R. H Vose, Esqr of Augusta, and nine other gentlemen. The second, of Messrs. Richardson of Portland, Kimball of Belfast, Paine of Hallowell, Farley of Thomaston, Lord of Kenne-

bunk, Brown of———, and R. H. Vose of Augusta. The appointment of the Committee to nominate Governor was suspended to the P. M. it having been suggested that there was some difference of opinion as to the expediency of making any nomination. The delegates from the several counties were authorized to nominate an elector for each county.

AFTERNOON. The following list of electors was reported—York County, Ellis B. Usher of Hollis.—Cumberland, Levi Cutter of Portland, Lincoln, Ebenezer Farley of Newcastle.—Washington, Lorenzo Sabine of Eastport.—Kennebec, Jos. H. Underwood of Fayette.—Oxford, George French of Turner.—Somerset, John Moore of Anson.—Waldo, Jos. H. Estabrook of Camden.—Penobscot, Henry Call of Bangor. There being no delegate present from Hancock County, some individual nominated Otis Little of Castine for the elector from that County.

A Committee was then appointed to nominate a Governor, consisting of two from each County. There being no members from Hancock, it was proposed to choose a Committee for that County from one of the neighboring Counties; but Mr. Holmes having suggested that citizens of another county would have no right to represent Hancock, the motion was not put. The Committee having attended to their duty, reported that Mr. KING had declined through one of his friends, and they had therefore selected Hon. EDWARD KENT, of Bangor. The question was put on accepting the report and the vote doubted. An elderly gentleman whom we did not know, before the vote was made certain, by leave of the Convention, moved to amend by striking out the name of *Edward Kent*, and inserting that of *Prentiss Mellen*, but the Chair decided that the motion was not in order! The report was then accepted.

Mr. Vose reported a string of resolutions laudatory of Webster and Harrison[!] which were adopted. They attacked the administration only in respect to the land bill, except in the vague terms of denunciation common to the Federal Press. The Bank veto, the removal of the deposits, the French treaty, the specie currency, and all the other subjects of previous attack were dismissed, probably on account of their want of "*availability.*" The speeches on the resolutions clashed somewhat—we trust they will be published. Mr. Vose went out of his way, as usual, to attack a portion of his townsmen. He always takes the occasion to attack when those attacked cannot defend themselves, understanding as well as did the worthy Sir Jack, that the "better part of valor is discretion."

The electors, it was stated, were wholly unpledged—being at liberty to vote for any body, except Van Buren!—*Age.*

The following article from the last Bangor Republican contains a brief and appropriate history of the public career of the federal candidate for Governor. We need hardly say that he is a blue-light of the original stock, glorying in the ill disguised treason, and pernicious principles of Hartford Convention Federalism.—Age.

"His first attempt to serve his fellow citizens, if we do not err, was as a scribbler for the Bangor Register, when he first found out the difference between a Federalist and a Republican, a correspondent of this paper having charitably referred him to his *mamma* for the purpose.—After this new light had broken in upon his mind, and having been reformed out of that paper for his stupidity and dulness, he was chosen a member of the Legislature of Maine, and soon acquired the title of the *Duke of Argyle*, for his fatherly care of the people of the Plantation known by that name, then classed in the Bangor district, many of whom he declared besought Him *on their knees, with tears in their eyes*, to use his influence to prevent their being incorporated into a town, so that their children might not have the benefit of Schools, and themselves the privilege enjoyed by citizens of incorporated places. This interview between the sturdy backwoodsmen, with hards hands and embrowned faces, and the *Duke*, is said to have been most affecting: and for this patriotic service and other worthy acts, the voters of the District relieved him of the burden of serving them as Representative. Since that time he has been run for State Senator, Representative to Congress, Alderman and Warden, officer of Temperance Society, besides having made a thousand and one speeches at Caucuses, Temperance meeting, ect., ect., without having given evidence of love of notoriety and office, or shown indications of possessing a "vaulting ambition, that o'erleaps itself."

Mr. Leigh has obeyed his own feelings and the wishes of his Whig friends, in adhering to his seat. He has surrendered his presidential prospects, and means to make the most of his Senatorship. He was elected at first by a body made up of Nullifiers, getting into the Legislature under the disguise of State rights men, and of Nationals, who assumed the mask of Jackson men under the proclamation. These *ultras* at both ends of the aristocracy, happily met in support of the Bank and panic at Richmond.—They recalled Mr. Rives, and elected Mr. Leigh, in defiance of the known wishes of the people. This was a glorious thing for a man who would hold power *jure divino*, rather than by the voice of that *peasantry* which he so cordially despises. He was next elected by the votes of members in direct contempt of the written instructions of a majority of their constituents. This was so impudent an act, that for fear of consequences to his friend, he authorized a pledge that he would resign if the last April elections resulted unfavorable to him. This happened, and he came on to Washington to abide in his seat the application of the principles of his own report on the right of instruction. The test has been applied, and, we understand, he refuses to obey or resign; but it is rumored, that he has signified an intention to "*curse and quit*," at the end of the session, provided, the people cannot be dragooned by Whig disipline, to turn out their faithful representatives at home, who have performed the duty to which they were pledged at the last April Polls.—*Globe.*

MR. BENTON'S SPEECH.

The disposable fund of the nation—the surplus of revenue is now become a bone of contention in Congress. Messrs. Clay and Calhoun, with their penchant for aristocratical abuses—the scheme of Hamilton to save the Government from the dangers of Democracy, by corrupt influence—have seized with avidity upon the surplus, as a fund to apply to such sinister purposes. By the settlement, for which they obtained the guarantee of Congress, up to 1842, these politicians have provided against a reduction of the tariff, to the ordinary wants of the Government, and the fund to be accumulated, under this arrangement, they are anxious to scatter among the States from the head of Congress. The habit fostered by this system before 1842 will go to make Congress always collector, through its indirect taxation, of immense sums from the people generally, to be squandered by the leading men in the different States to promote their various objects of political ambition or pecuniary interest. The power which has the responsibility of bringing in the immense tax will not have the responsibility of disposing of it, and the divided responsibility will, in the end, prove to be no responsibility. The State Legislatures, like heirs inheriting property without encountering the difficulties of acquisition, will waste it with prodigality. The Congress, plied on all sides by the members from the States to provide for the unchecked expenditure, will draw lavishly through its indirect channel of supply, the custom-house upon the productive classes of the country, who make up the mass of consumers, to afford means to answer his new demand. The result will be an everduring and increasing tariff, to feed the vices of Aristocracy in all the shapes which it may assume among us.

Mr. Benton has proposed a plan, in conformity to the recommendations of the President, that will defeat these machinations of Messrs. Clay and Calhoun. His proposition, which is most ably discussed in the speech given in this day's paper, is the direct antagonist of the coalition scheme. The questions presented in the luminous exposition, to which we now invite the attention of the public, embrace the great and engrossing topics of the present session, and will form the basis of a system, however decided, which must influence greatly the future destiny and character of the republic.—Globe.

IMPROVEMENT IN FIRE ARMS.

A Mr. Colt, of Connecticut, has exhibited in this city a newly invented rifle and pistol, of admirable construction. The chamber contains tubes for several charges of powder and ball; it may be made to contain from 6 to 10. In cocking the gun to shoot, the chamber revolves on an axis, and brings in succession every tube in the chamber in line with that of the barrel; and when discharged, the act of cocking brings the next tube into position, until all are discharged. All the tubes may be recharged as quickly as a single gun of the ordinary structure. This new implement of War has been shown to the President, the Secretory of War, and the Navy, many officers of both the army and navy, and is considered the most efficient instrument of the kind ever invented. We made an experiment with the rifled pistol, and found it as sure in firing, and accurate to the aim, as the best of the common construction.

We are informed that Mr. Colt has already obtained a charter from the New Jersey Legislature, and is about to organize a joint stock company, with a capital of $300,000 for the purpose of manufacturing rifles and pistols, for private use, and in a few months his guns will be in the market.—Globe.

WILLIAM C. RIVAS was elected on the 3d of March, by the legislature of Virginia, Senator of the United States, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. TYLER. A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives the following result of the balloting:

House of Delegates.		Senate.	
Wm. C. Rives.	76.	Wm. C. Rives	18
Scattering,	36.	Scattering	8

Joint votes for Rives 94 Scattering 44.

Port. Courier.

MARRIED.

In Livermore, by Reuel Washburn, Esq. Mr. Levi K. Young to Miss Lura C. Livermore.

When age impairs the virgin's cheek
And wrinkles o'er the brow are hung,
Apply the self-same magic touch
That made this female Young.

DIED.

In Mexico, 6th inst. Miss Lucitia Gleason, aged about 20.

In Hollis'on, 6th inst. Mrs. Angeline, wife of Mr. Isaac Ballard, and daughter of Mr. Seth Fobes, of Paris, Me. aged 18.

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam,

THE most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. For sale by S. CROCKETT, & Co.
Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836. 31

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife, Adaline, has left my bed and board without justifiable cause and refuses to live with me, and has taken away with her my two children,—This is to forbid all persons from harboring her and them at my expense, as I shall not pay for her or their support at any other place than their home with me, nor discharge any debt they may contract.
THOMAS AUSTIN.
Oxford, March 8, 1836. * 3 31

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THE SPRING TERM of the NORWAY ENGLIS SCHOOL will commence on the 4th of APRIL, under the instruction of J. W HOBBS. Instruction will be given in all the English branches, including NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, CHYMESTRY, BOTANY, ASTRONOMY, RHETORIC, GEOMETRY, ALGEBRA, SURVEYING, &c. Particular attention will be given to the Elementary studies, and no exertions spared, to render them plain and interesting

Students from a distance can be accommodated with board on reasonable terms.

TUITION, from $2,50 to 3,00.
Norway, March 8, 1836. tf 31

NEW ENGLAND
PECTORAL SYRUP
AND
COUGH PILLS,

FOR the cure of coughs, colds, consumptions, asthma, &c. For sale by S. CROCKETT, & Co.
Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836. 31

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, will be sold at Public Auction on the premises, on Monday the 18th day of April next, at two o'clock P. M. one half of the homestead farm of EDMUND TOMBS, late of Hiram, in said County, deceased, containing about sixty acres, subject to the widows dower.—Also, at the same time and place about fifty-seven acres of Pitch Pine Plain land lying near the homestead of said Tombs, subject to the widows dower.

Also, will be sold in Lovell on Tuesday the 17th day of May next, at the house of Nathaniel Rounds at two o'clock P. M. all the right said deceased had in the Red Oak Timber on Lot No. 60, in the first division of Lots, fit for the Stores.

Terms of sale cash down.
SIMEON PEASE, Administrator.
March 7, 1836. 2 31

DR. GREFFITH'S
Vegetable Balsamic Gum or Plaster,

FOR the Rheumatism, Pains, lameness and weakness in the side, breast and back, and for Corns on the feet. Likewise a superior application for all kinds of fresh wounds, old sores, burns, &c. For sale by S. CROCKETT, & Co.
Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836. 31

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, by MRS. H. W. GOODNOW, four YOUNG LADIES as Apprentices to the *MILLENERY & MANTUA-MAKING* business.
Norway-Village, March 14, 1836.

DR. DEXTER'S
Vegetable Restorative Elixer.

AN excellent article. For sale by S. CROCKETT, & Co.
Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836. 31

PILLS.

DEAN'S Thayer's, and Lee's PILLS, just received (fresh) and for sale by S. CROCKETT & Co.
Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836. 31

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford at their next regular Session to be holden at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of June 1835.

THE undersigned, inhabitants of said County respectfully represent, that an improvement in the course of public travel from the Northeasterly part of said County to Paris, and also to Portland through the west part of Livermore and Turner, is necessary.—Wherefore your petitioners pray your Honors to view, and if practicable, to Locate and establish a public Highway from Canton point, Northerly through a part of Jay if necessary and through a part of Dixfield, to Clark's Mills (so called) in Dixfield, either by the way of Jacob Strouts in Canton, or through the neighborhood of Howe's Mills in said Canton, whichever way shall be adjudged most for the public convenience, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

REUBEN WRIGHT & 31 others.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October A. D. 1835.

UPON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Abner Foster in said Canton on Friday the 24th day of April next, at nine o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Canton, Jay and Dixfield, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.
Attest—R. K GOODENOW, Clerk.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners next to be holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, 1835.

THE undersigned respectfully represent that a toll Bridge has been erected recently across the Androscoggin River, called the "Turner Centre Bridge," to facilitate and accommodate the public travel from the County of Oxford to the County of Kennebec. And that as yet there is no road located whereby people having occasion to travel from said County of Oxford to Kennebec can pass said Bridge. We therefore pray that a new County Road may be located and established commencing in Turner at the westerly end of said bridge, thence in the most direct and practicable route so as to connect with the County Road leading to Paris near Cushing Mitchell's Store in Turner Village.

PHILO CLARK & 33 others.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1835.

UPON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Isaac Gross, in said Turner, on Tuesday the 26th day of April next, at nine o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerk of said Town of Turner, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K GOODENOW, Clerk.
A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon
Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has taken the Store in South Paris lately occupied by Mr. CYRUS THAYER, where he intends to keep as general an assortment of Goods as is usually kept in a country Store and would most respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS, Jr.
South Paris Jan. 21 1836.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

JOHN J. PERRY.
Oxford, (Craigie's Mills.)

HAVING some months since taken the Store and purchased the entire stock of Goods of the late firm of A G FOBES & Co, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his former stock of Goods, he has just received a rich and valuable assortment of ENGLISH, FRENCH, & WEST INDIA GOODS; HOLLOW AND HARD WARE, AND CROCKERY; together with a complete assortment of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, and a variety of other articles too numerous to be particularized, all of which he now offers for sale as *CHEAP for Cash as can be purchased elsewhere in the country.*

J. J. P. would most respectfully invite his friends and purchasers generally, to call and examine for themselves, and he will guarantee that so far as the *quality* or the *price* of Goods are concerned, there shall be "NO MISTAKE."

WANTED, in exchange for Goods, all kinds of LUMBER and PRODUCE, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

February 10th, 1836. 6wis28

HUTCHINS'
NEW
COMPOUND RENOVATOR, OR
CHEMICAL SOAP,

FOR cleansing Coat Collars, Wearing Apparel of all kinds from spots, occasioned by Oils, Tar, Varnish, Wheel or Gudgeon Grease and Paints; and removing spots from Furniture.

Likewise, it is an excellent remedy for bruises, sprains, cutaneous eruptions upon the face, chilblains, and sore or chapped hands. For places chafed by the harness or saddle upon horses it is also a superior composition.

From the successful & satisfactory experiments which have been made of this preparation, it can with the utmost safety be recommended to the public as far exceeding any other of the kind, for removing spots of grease, paint, &c. however long they may have been on, and for brightening and refreshing the colors without destroying the fibre or injuring the texture of the cloth.

For Sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by
W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway-Village, March 1, 1836. 3tis—tfeopc29

JUST received and for Sale at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE,—

THE MAINE JUSTICE;
THE AMERICAN FIRST CLASS BOOK,—(wholesale and retail at the Portland prices.)
PARLER'S WINTER EVENING TALES.
BLANKS FOR REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.
W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway-Village, March 1, 1836. 3w29

NOTICE.

LEFT at the STAGE HOUSE, in Paris, a bundle of HAIR CAPS, which appear to have been sent by MARTIN BATES & SON, Boston, to the order of S. HOBBS, Maine. The owner may have them by paying freight and for this Advertisement.
Feb. 1836. 28

SLEIGH For Sale.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, a first rate single SLEIGH steel shod. Terms very favorable.
W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway Village, Jan. 18, 1835.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution (the same having been previously attached on the writ) and will be sold at the Inn of William Walker in Peru, on Saturday the second day of April next, at one of the clock P. M. at Public Vendue, all the right, title in equity which *SETH BRACKETT* has of redeeming the Farm and Buildings which he last occupied in said Peru.

ISAAC PARK, Dept Sheriff.
Peru, Feb. 10th, 1836. 3w30

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, at the Inn of Col. Samuel Morrill in Dixfield, in the County of Oxford, on Saturday the ninth day of April next, at ten of the clock A. M., all the right in equity which *ISAAC TORRY* has to redeem the farm on which he now lives in said Dixfield, the same being Mortgaged to Ebenezer Harlow, Jr. and having about thirty dollars due on said Mortgage.

ISAAC PARK, Dept Sheriff.
Dixfield, Feb. 24th, 1836. 3w33

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, the same having been previously attached on the writ, and will be sold at the Store of Nath'l Dummer in Weld, on Friday the first day of April next, at twelve of the clock at noon, all the right, title, and interest which *JOSEPH TILTON* has in Lot No. 1, Range Eleventh, in said town of Weld, being the same Lot said Tilton bought of Edward R. McLaughlen.

ISAAC PARK, Dept. Sheriff.
Weld, Feb. 10th, 1836. 3w30

MONEY!!

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber whose Accounts are of six months standing, will much oblige by settling the same immediately.
W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway-Village, March 1, 1836. 3w29

TO MILL OWNERS.

THE public are hereby notified that N. G. NORRIS continues to manufacture the improved portable

Smutt Machines,

at Sandwich, N. H; at which place persons wishing to purchase can be accommodated on reasonable terms at the shortest notice.
Sandwich, October, 1835. 1S re tf10

At a court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six

SIMEON WALTON one of the persons named Executors in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Levi Hubbard late of Paris in said county, Esquire, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the second Tuesday in April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

NATHAN FOSTER,

late of Norway in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to WILLIAM HOBBS, Admr.
Norway, March 1, 1835. * 30

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOHN BUCK,

late of Buckfield in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to NOAH HALL.
Buckfield, March 1, 1836. * 30.

JOB WORK,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS
OFFICE.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six

ON the petition of Lewis Jewell, Executor of the last will and testament of William Morse, Jr. late of Waterford, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred thirteen dollars and eighty-five cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased, as by a partial sale the residue would be greatly injured.

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

ON the petition of Erving Merrill, Executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Merrill late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of ninety-one dollars and thirty-eight cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

ON the petition of Joseph Dudley administrator of the estate of Hezekiah Pike, late of Paris, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death, by the sum of one hundred dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary, for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the first day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

ON the petition of Thomas L. Davis administrator of the estate of Thomas Davis late of Turner in said County deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of seven hundred, thirty one dollars and forty four cents and praying for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of said debts and incidental charges, as by a partial sale the residue would be greatly injured.

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the second Tuesday of April at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

ON the petition of Nancy Whitcomb administratrix of the estate of David Whitcomb late of Sweden in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of three hundred and six dollars and twenty three cents and praying for a licence to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased, as by a partial sale the residue would be greatly injured.

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County on the second Tuesday of April next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six.

PHILO CLARK Administrator of the estate of Cyrus Clark late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

JACOB TEWKESBURY named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Joseph Cushman late of Oxford in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

HIRAM HUBBARD one of the persons named Executors in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Russell Hubbard late of Paris in said county deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest—*Joseph G. Cole*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ENOCH HALL,

late of Buckfield in the county of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to WINSLOW HALL.
Hartford Jan. 5, 1836 * 30

From the Jeffersonian.

BANKS AND BANKING.

We took occasion in our paper of last week to mention the fact, that the subject of Banking, taken in connexion with the numerous applications for new banks, is exciting a good deal of interest among the people of this State, as well as among their representatives in the legislature. We also adverted to the two Reports made to the legislature by the committee to whom that subject had been referred; and we adopted, without sufficient consideration, perhaps, a position, assumed by the committee as true, which we are now satisfied is at least very questionable. The theoretical politician and the practical politician do not always agree in their results. A very experienced British statesman once remarked, that in the practical operation of the measures of a government *two and two* do not always make *four*. Speaking of the views expressed by the Committee we stated:

It is said that the increase of the number of banks and the amount of bank capital will not increase the quantity of bank paper in circulation, nor increase the disproportion between the amount of specie and paper. The only effect will be to diminish the circulation of the present banks."

Now the question "whether the creating of new banks and throwing into circulation new supplies of paper currency, does or does not operate to increase the quantity of bank paper in circulation," is not so much a question of theory, as a question of fact. Hence we have been led to look into the facts for the purpose of seeing how far they were in accordance with the theory of the committee.

From a careful examination and comparison of the official bank returns, as published from time to time by authority, it appears that:

In January 1834, the whole amount of bank capital incorporated by this State was	$2,727,000
In January 1836, the whole amount of bank capital incorporated by this State was	$3,785,000
Thus making an increase of bank capital in the two last years of	$1,058,000

Notwithstanding this increase of *one million fifty-eight thousand dollars* of bank capital, the theory is that there has been no increase of bills in circulation—the bills of the new banks having only driven an equal amount of bills of the older banks out of circulation, and so taken their place. But, unfortunately for the theory, on recurring to the official returns, we find that:

In January, 1834, the whole amount of bills of the banks in circulation was	$1,303,671
In January, 1836, the whole amount of bills of the banks in circulation was	$2.346,076
Thus making an increase of bank bills, put into circulation in the last two years, of	$1,042,405

If then we compare the increase of Bank capital in this State for the last two years with the increase of bank bills put into circulation in the same period, we find:

The increase of bank capital	$1,058,000
The increase of bank bills	1,042,405
Making the difference between the increase of capital and the increase of bills put into circulation less than 1 1-2 per cent—viz.	$15,595

We have taken the period of the last two years together, for the purpose of instituting the preceding comparison. Let us now see how it holds if we take the last year separately. Recurring then again to the official returns, we find that:

The Increase of bank capital in the course of the last year has been	$854,000
The increase of bank bills in circulation, during the same period, has been	$987,162
Making an Increase of Bank bills, put into circulation during the last year, beyond the amount of the increase of bank stock during the same period, of nearly 16 per cent, or	$133,162

It is manifest, therefore, as it seems to us, that the hypothesis assumed by the Committee, and upon which is based the proposed enormous increase of bank capital, is deceptive and fallacious.

There is one other comparison which we wish to make, before leaving the subject, for the consideration of our readers. We have already stated that the amount of bills in circulation in January last was $2,346,076. From the official returns it appears that the whole amount of specie in the vaults of the banks was $207,766, being less than *one dollar* in specie for *eleven dollars* of bills in circulation. The earliest bank return we have before us is one of eleven years ago—that of June, 1825. Perhaps our readers would like to know how matters stood then.—The following exhibit will satisfy their curiosity in part, and at the same time point out the present tendency of things. According to the official returns of June, 1825, the three banks of Casco, Cumberland, and Portland, being all that were then in operation in this town, had together of

Bills in circulation,	$209,453
Specie in their vaults,	151,360

Making at that time, eight dollars in specie to eleven in paper, instead of one dollar to eleven, as the general average now is.

We do not mean that our readers should infer from this statement, that all the banks in the State in 1825, were in equally good condition with those of Portland. On the contrary, some had already failed, and others were in failing circumstances. Thus the *Hollowell and Augusta* Bank had $10,841 of bills in circulation, and not a cent in specie. So also

	Bills in circulation.	Specie.
Bangor Bank had	$111,778,	and only $4375.
Kennebec, "	89,076 "	3009.
Waterville, "	84,689 "	800.

But such as these, are a fraud upon the community. "They must fail and ought to fail;—and the sooner they fail the better." And fail they did all of them. The circulation of such banks ought not to be taken into the account; and hence we have confined ourselves to the banks then in operation in this city only, since we could not bring into view the whole.

We close our remarks at the present time on this subject of so much interest to the people, with one or two reflections.

1. The circulation of bank bills within this State, has been nearly doubled within the last year; and yet the money market is *not* easy, but the pressure is now more *severe*, than it has been since the crisis of "the panic," so called, in 1834.

2. Our present "monetary system" consisting of the circulation of bank bills, which are now the representatives of *credit* and *not of specie*, is a high pressure system; and there is great danger, lest, in pushing it too far, we hasten an explosion and thus produce a disastrous collapse.

Extraordinary Fact.—The most extraordinary and the best-attested instance of enthusiasm, existing in conjunction with perseverance, is related of the founder of the Foley family. This man, who was a fiddler, living near Stourbridge, was often witness of the immense labor and loss of time caused by dividing rods of iron necessary in the process of making nails. The discovery of the process, called splitting, in works called splitting-mills, was first made in Sweden, and the consequences of this advance in art were most disastrous to the manufacturers of iron about Stourbidge. Foley, the fiddler, was shortly missed from his accustomed rounds, and was not again seen for many years. He had mentally resolved to ascertain by what means the process of splitting bars of iron was accomplished; and, without communicating his intention to a single human being, he proceeded to Hull, and thence, without funds, worked his passage to the Swedish iron port.—Arrived in Sweden, he begged and fiddled his way to the iron foundries, where, after a long time, he became an universal favorite with the workmen; and, from the apparent entire absence of intelligence, or any thing like ultimate object, he was received into the works, to every part of which he had access. He took the advantage thus offered, and having stored his memory with observations and all the combinations, he disappeared from amongst his kind friends as he had appeared, no one knew whence or whither. On his return to England he communicated his voyage and its results to Mr. Knight and another person in the neighborhood, with whom he associated, and by whom the necessary buildings were erected, and machinery provided. When at length every-thing was prepared, it was found that the machinery would not act; at all events, it did not answer the sole end of its erection,—it would not split the bar of iron. Foley disappeared again, and it was concluded that shame and mortification at its failure had driven him away for ever. Not so; again, though somewhat more speedily, he found his way to the Swedish iron-works, where he was received most joyfully, and, to make sure of their fiddler, he was lodged in the splitting-mill itself. Here was the very aim and end of his life attained beyond his utmost hope. He examined the works, and very soon discovered the cause of its failure. He now made drawings, or rude tracings; and having abided an ample time to verify his observations, and to impress them clearly and vividly on his mind, he made his way to the port, and once more returned to England. This time he was completely successful, and by the results of his experience enriched himself, and greatly benefited his countrymen. This I hold to be the most extraordinary instance of credible devotion in modern times.—*Letters, Conversations, and Recollections of S. T. Coleridge, Esq.*

☞The Senate of Virginia has passed the expunging resolutions by a majority of six. It was expected they would presented to the U. S. Senate on the 23d inst. Mr. Tyler (says the corresponeent of the Journal of Commerce) has determined to resign. Mr. Leigh, it is said will cling to his 'vested right!'—Argus.

Washington and Napoleon.—Lord Byron was fond of talking of Napoleon, and made no scruple of expressing a high admiration of him. He allowed him to be a tyrant, but asserted that one could forgive his excesses in consideration of the grandeur of the object he had in view. If he was a tyrant, he was a great and glorious tyrant. "But do you think," said I, "that he had the true sentiment of greatness, taking the word in its most noble and exalted sense? We will allow him great talents, great genius, but look at his intense egotism, is that any part of the greatness?" To this he replied, "A great conqueror must of necessity be a great egotist, since he who undertakes to sway the destinies of the world must regard himself as the central point of the whole universe, and a certain self-reference must pervade the whole scheme of his policy." "But Washington was no egotist." "No, nor was he a great conqueror; he was the chief man among the people who did a great thing. Napoleon did great things himself; the nation goes for nothing in his history; it is a passive instrument in his hands. Napoleon's history and greatness must be regarded as a personal affair." "But Washington could have made himself something personally; he had the moderation not to do it." "Then we must allow Napoleon to be the greater general, and Washington the greater man."

On Crockett's return to his constituents after his first session in Congress, a nation of them surrounded him one day and began to interrogate him about Washington. "What time do they dine at Washington, Colonel?" asked one. "Why," said he, "the common people, such as you, here, get their dinners at one o'clock, but the gentry and big bugs dine at three. As for us Representatives, we dine at four, and the aristocracy and the Senate, they don't get their victuals till five." "Well, when does the President lodder?" asked another. "Old Hickory?" exclaimed the Colonel, (attempting to appoint a time in accordance with the dignity of the station,) "Old Hickory! well if he dines *before the next day* I wish I may be tetotally——!"

Gold. The Washington Globe states that the Neapolitan indemnity of $1,250,000 is ordered home in gold; also that the French indemnity, of which between three and four millions are now due is ordered home in the same coin. The new gold coin already coined at the mints is about six millions of dollars. Add these items to the customary supplies from our mines of eight or nine hundred thousand dollars, and from commerce of twice this amount, and the aggregate will show the sum of about eight million dollars of Gold coined at the United States mint this year, which added to the previous coinage of six millions, will make *fourteen millions of gold coin*. Now if the State Legislature will wisely decide to annihilate the small bills in each State respectively, and thus aid in establishing a sound specie bas's for the local banks, a large proportion of this precious metal may be retained in the country. Our farmers and mechanics may then safely lay aside against case of necessity, their eagles, halves and quarters, and know that neither Bank failures nor the ravages of fire can consume or decrease its par value. But if the State Banks are permitted to send forth like floods of locusts their small bills, in a very short time the precious metals in the country used for money will again be reduced to the scanty and miserable supply which existed two years ago when panic and distress visited our principal towns and cities. A combination of brokers and bankers, as well as Mr. Biddle, may renew the scenes of those days at pleasure, if the country is suffered to be drained, as then, of the gold and silver. How seldom do we now find the tillers of the soil in possession of gold, and it always will be thus so long as bank bills of the lower denominations obstruct its passage to their hands; and although they may be desirous of buying it with the products of their industry, some how or other like a Will o'wisp it eludes their grasp, and their hands touch only bits of paper on which are stamped the "President, Directors and company promise to pay."

Riots in New York.—Serious disturbances took place in New York last Tuesday, in consequence of which the business of the ship owners generally, and the merchants in the burnt district, was temporarily suspended, and the life of a valuable Police Officer, Mr. Brink, endangered. He was injured by a blow on the head and not expected to recover. The disgraceful conduct of the mobs had its ostensible origin, in the refusal of their employers to pledge themselves to pay the stevedores and laborers an increase of wages for the entire coming year.—Violence was threatened and attempted on property, and a regiment of militia called out to preserve quiet.—*N. H. Patriot.*

Russell and Crockett, the two unfortunate young men, who set fire to a dwelling house in Boston are to be hung on the 16th of March.—They entertained the most sanguine expectations of the commutation of their punishment, until the order of the Governor and Council for their execution was read to them on Saturday last. There is no hope of reprieve or pardon. O let all young men see, in their case, the evil of yielding to the temptations of sin.—*N. H. Pat.*

The New Hampshire Patriot thinks the complaint of our Bank Commissioners, that Massachusetts and New Hampshire have sent their small bills into this State so as to defeat in a great measure the design of the law of last winter, is a pointed and merited rebuke to the democracy of that State, for permitting the federalists to put down the measure when a similar project was agitated in the New Hampshire Legislature at its last session, and says "another session will present a different result upon this question." We hope so, and are glad to find the faithful "old Pat," as ever performing its duty, and urging the importance of the measure upon the attention of the democracy of the "granite state." [Bangor Rep.]

☞PELTS Wanted.☜

CASH and the highest price will be paid for LAMBS PELTS.

Also,—ASHES wanted in exchange for Goods by F. BEMIS.

Paris, Nov. 10, 1835 15

FISK & HINKLEY'S

Brick Machines

FOR SALE by the subscriber at Hallowell, and warranted to answer well the purpose for which they are intended. For sale also by the following Agents:

Francis F. Haines, Livermore—Capt. Daniel Hobbs, Falmouth—John Miller, Esq. Warren—Kaddet & Tarbell, Cambridgeport—Joel Burlingame, Detroit, M. T.

JOB KASKELL,

Hallowell, Jan. 1, 1836. eply23

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

American Monthly Magazine:

COMPRISING

The New England Magazine, American Monthly Magazine, American Monthly Review, and the United States' Magazine.

ON the first of January, 1826, will be issued Vol. 1, No. 1, of *The American Monthly Magazine*, edited by Park Benjamin and Charles F. Hoffman.

This Magazine will contain Original Papers, Reviews of the latest works, Literary Intelligence, and notices of Science and the Arts. No exertions will be spared to render the work truly *American*, and in all respects worthy the patronage of the American public. Assuming the cause of no political party, it will present free discussions and essays on topics of national importance.—Awarding to the institutions of other countries their just praise, it will maintain the peculiar excellency of those principles which are the glory of American citizens.—Without further preamble we leave the Journal to speak for itself.

The "*American Monthly Magazine*," is no mere experiment, no novel undertaking. To form it are combined Periodicals, which have already attained a high reputation and great popular regard.

First. The New England Magazine. Five volumes of this highly esteemed Monthly have been published. It was established in July in the year 1831, by J. T. & E. Buckingham, and conducted by them with judgment and ability for more than three years. It was then transferred into other hands, and has since been under the editorial charge of Park Benjamin, Esq. During its publication, two other journals of a similar character were merged in it—namely, *The American Monthly Review* and *The United States' Magazine*. The former acquired celebrity, both in England and our own country for its capital reviews and notices of native works. It was established and edited for years by Professor Willard of Havard University. Not meeting with that success which was due to the talent engaged in its support, it was connected with The New England Magazine.—The United States' Magazine was projected by Park Benjamin, and Epes Sargent, Jun., Esqs., and promised fairly to succeed, when it was thought best to combine it also with the New England.

Second. The American Monthly Magazine. The American Monthly Magazine was commenced without a single subscriber, on the first of March 1833. It was issued under the editorial supervision of H. W. Herbert, Esq. and A. D. Paterson, A. M; and notwithstanding the retirement of Professor Paterson, after the completion of the second volume, the work continued so steadily to increase in reputation and resources under the able editorship of Mr. Herbert, as to warrant a large addition to the number of its pages upon commencing a new series in March, 1835. At that time Mr. C. F. Hoffman became the principal editor of the American Monthly, which, during the last year, has had a large accession of readers and correspondents; and while, from the very first, it has never put forth the name of a contributor, as a lure to either writer or reader, or solicited literary or moneyed patronage in any way whatsoever, except by its contents, many of the ablest minds in the country have made it their medium of communicating with the public, and kept its prosperity continually upon the increase.

It has been deemed advisable to unite these two periodicals *under one general title*—both to increase their value to subscribers and to afford a more liberal support to the work. The name of "American Monthly" was chosen and retained, because it was the most general, belonged to two of the journals herein comprised, and must be more popular than one which was sectional to all those who love "our whole country" better than any particular part. The only difference to present subscribers, besides the alteration of the title to those of the New England, will consist in the increase of the number of the pages and the greater variety and superior character of the articles. It will appear in Boston and New York on the same day, and be supported equally by the talent of both places. It will be conducted by the same editors as are at present engaged on the separate journals. The experience of these gentlemen, the publishers consider a sufficient earnest of success, apart from the incessant exertions which will be used by themselves to render "The American Monthly Magazine" a truly national work, deserving national support.

The American Monthly Magazine will be published simultaneously, on the first of each month, in Boston and New York, at Five Dollars per annum, payable on the delivery of the third number, or in advance.—Each No. will contain, in the average, ninety-six pages. Persons wishing to act as agents will receive a liberal allowance.

All communications for the editors to be addressed to the care of either of either of the publishers—any thing relating to the business department of the work also to be addressed to either of the publishers, with postage paid.

E R BROADERS,
147 Washington-st. Boston.
GEO. DEARBORN,
38 Gold-st New-York.
Publishers.

Another New Feature.

The repeated solicitations of many substantial friends, and the belief that the improved state of public taste will fully justify the alteration, have induced the publisher of the *Gentleman's Vade Mecum* to change one of the least attractive features in the present manner of conducting that periodical. It is well known that he is about commencing, on an improved plan, a monthly work, called the *Modern Acting Drama*, which it was proposed should contain the Plays, &c. which appear in the Vade Mecum, accompanied by suitable embellishments—believing that this publication will in itself fully supply the demand for dramatic literature, he proposes, in lieu of a re-publication of the same Plays, Farces, &c. in the Vade Mecum, to substitute the *Popular Novels* of the old English writers, such as Smollett, Fielding, Richardson, Goldsmith, &c. beginning with the *Life and Adventure of Joseph Andrews, and his friend John Adams*. No novels of the present day have had such general celebrity, and created so exciting an interest, and though they be found in every Gentleman's library in our Athenæums they are comparatively unknown to the great mass of the lovers of polite literature. Cooke's splendid London edition of these works has been selected to copy from. It is adorned with numerous Engravings; all of which will be carefully copied by a first rate artist of this city, and given in succession with the novels. In order to avoid any difficulty with his present subscribers, the publisher will furnish every one of them that may receive it, the numbers for a year of the Modern Acting Drama, for one dollar additional to the subscription price of the Vade Mecum. It is true that this will scarcely defray the cost of the paper and printing of the former work, but it will enable the publisher to strengthen the attraction of the Vade Mecum, and afford to the use attached to dramatic literature an opportunity of gratifying their taste at a trifling expense.

Renewed efforts will be made to render the other departments of the Vade Mecum more attractive than heretofore. Arrangements have been made to procure the earliest Sporting Intelligence, and all information relative to the Affairs of the Turf.—Engravings of celebrated Winning Horses will be given every month—and other new and pleasing embellishments are in active preparation. A new series of Portraits of the most beautiful Military Uniforms in use among the principal Volunteer Corps of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and elsewhere are about to be commenced. A Review of the Prevailing Gentlemen's Fashions will be regularly published every quarter.—An Epitome of passing Events, and notices of the prominent Dramatic attractions will as heretofore continue to form a compendious and entertaining portion of the Journal. Besides which a considerable space will be allowed for Tales, Poetry, Anecdotes, Legerdemain, Statistics, Agriculture, Fishing, Fowling, Domestic Economy, Valuable Receipts, &c.; and a re-publication of the most popular English and American Sporting and National Songs—set to Music.

The GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM, or Sporting and Dramatic Companion, is published every Saturday, on fine extra imperial quarto paper, of a superior quality, each number forming eight pages of the largest class, at $3 per annum. Orders from abroad, postage paid, will be promptly attended to, and the paper carefully packed, to prevent it rubbing by mail. As the number of agents will be limited to principal cities, or such other places where a considerable subscription may be obtained, we request those who propose to patronize the work, to transmit by mail at once to the publisher. Small notes of solvent banks of the different States, taken at par.

**New subscribers, by enclosing a five dollar note, can be supplied with the Gentleman's Vade Mecum from the commencement of the present volume, and also the Modern Acting Drama for one year—or instead of the latter they may have the Salmagundi, and News of the day—the three are entirely distinct works, their contents forming no part of each other.

**A five dollar note will pay for two copies of the Vade Mecum for one year—or two copies of the Modern Acting Drama—or three copies of the Salmagundi, for the same period.

Address CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

ALEXANDER'S

MODERN

ACTING DRAMA,

NEW SERIES,

Embellished with Splendid Engravings.

The publisher has been induced, from the extensive patronage bestowed upon his work, materially to change its typographical appearance and to improve and enlarge its pages—it is already known to be the most popular edition of Plays which has ever been attempted in this country, and the prospect of its further success is ample and satisfactory. In future the MODERN ACTING DRAMA will be published in monthly numbers of 48 pages each—12 of which will constitute a volume, or one year's subscription—embracing in all 576 pages. Every Play or Farce is to be *accompanied by a beautiful and appropriate Engraving*—making in the course of the year nearly 52 Embellishments—to which will be added as a Frontispiece to the work, a full sized Steel Engraving, containing the likenesses of Six distinguished Actors & Actresses. Every persons who desires to preserve an invaluable collection of the best Dramatic Authors should forward his name forthwith, as the edition will be limited to the number which is absolutely subscribed for. ☞*The publisher pledges himself to make the work equal in interest and superiority of execution to his prospectus, or he will refund the price of subscription, free of all charges.*

The first number of the new series will appear about the first of March—this delay is occasioned by the time necessarily consumed in preparing the engravings. The terms of the Modern Acting Drama is three dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum will be furnished with both works for five dollars.

**Any person collecting four subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum or the Modern Acting Drama, and remitting the amount of one year's subscription ($3) for each—shall be presented with the Novelist's Magazine, in two volumes, a work of considerable popularity, and which is now selling for $3—it contains the productions of eight different authors, well known to the public as among the most interesting writers of the day.

**A large and beautiful white sheet, imperial size, Filled on both sides with Humorous and costly Engravings, will be published every quarter as a supplement to the Salmagundi. It will be furnished *gratuitously* to all new subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, or the Modern Acting Drama, and to all the old subscribers of three works who form and their subscription, for the present year, *in advance*, without further solicitation.

THE SALMAGUNDI,

And News of the Day.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF

COMIC E GRAVINGS.

A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius.—It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, *postage paid*,—☞*and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to render each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.*

The SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 Engravings

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humor, and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be presented, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The terms of The Salmagundi will be two dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note *postage paid*. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞The Salmagundi will be published alternate weeks—with twenty-four pages—thus enabling us to procure the numerous Embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞All orders must come post paid.

Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

For Sale or to Let.

A convenient dwelling house, and out buildings, in North Vassalboro', now occupied by the subscriber. Terms favorable. W E GOODENOW.

North Vassalboro', March 1, 1836. tf29

Land at Auction.

TO be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION on *TUESDAY the twenty-ninth day of March next*, at Arnett's Ins, Bethel-Hill, at 11 o'clock A. M.—The half of two Lots of Land lying in the town of Bethel, County of Oxford, and State of Maine. Said Lots being situated as follows, viz: The first being numbered fourteen in the fifth Range; and the second being number eighteen in the third Range—Good and authentic title given. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

M. S. BIGELOW.

N. B. The above lands may be known by the name of the Sparhawke or Simpkins land.

February 27, 1836 ts29

A CURE FOR THE ITCH!

HOWEVER INVETERATE in *one hour's application*, and no danger from taking cold, by using

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, and certainty, stands unrivalled for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually *in one hour's application only!*

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast.

Price 37½ cents a box, with ample directions.

DR. RELFE'S

Antibilious Pills!

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Headache, Costiveness, Flatulence, Cholic, Bilious affections, &c.

To comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation, is needless; Suffice it to observe, that for redundancy of Bile, Flatulence, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c. they will unhesitatingly prove far more serviceable than those drastic pages too frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS,

The relief is *IMMEDIATE*, without the least injury to the Teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For SICK HEADACHE, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞None are genuine unless signed T. Kidder, on the wrapper, (sole proprietor and successor to Dr. Conway,) by whom they are for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, Court street, Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. Crockett & Co. Parrall-Hill, and Smith & Bennett, and W. E. Goodnow, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. 13

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No.5 ebp